

A SECOND AFRICAN SPECIES OF *PSYCHOPSIS*: *PS. MARSHALLI*,
McLACH.

BY ROBERT McLACHLAN, F.R.S., &c.

PSYCHOPSIS MARSHALLI, *n. sp.*

♂. Body more or less fuscous in the dry insect (yellowish beneath), clothed with long cinereous hairs mixed with blackish; antennæ brownish, usually more yellowish towards the base; head mixed with yellowish above, face yellow. Pronotum narrowed anteriorly, with four large yellow spots (of which the two hinder are round and raised), and a yellow median line. Legs dingy yellowish; tarsi somewhat darker; tibial spurs moderate. Abdomen sometimes yellowish above, more so beneath: apical parts yellow, clothed with long concolorous hairs; there is a pair of large superior valves (or claspers), nearly contiguous at the base and there somewhat swollen if viewed from above, convex externally and concave internally, the basal portion dilated but narrowing gradually to the semi-obtuse apex which is incurved, on the lower edge is a dilatation or angulation which is often brownish; the infra-anal plate (or last ventral segment) is large and subquadrate, slightly excised on its margin; internally there are probably two plates, lying one on the other, the upper longer and emarginate at its tip, and between them a slender straight piecous spine (penis?), but the definition is vague in dry examples.

Wings whitish-grey: in the anterior pair are dark grey spots and irrorations, the larger spots almost blackish and arranged somewhat vaguely in 3-5 oblique fasciæ; the apical edge narrowly blackish (caused by the short ciliæ), interrupted with pale; the membrane with slight pinkish iridescence (common to both pairs); neuriation mostly pale, with dark interruptions, the gradate nervules nearly blackish, a space on each side of the ultra-median vague fascia wholly pale; hairs of the neuriation long, blackish, and erect; costal margin abruptly dilated at its base, the costal area with a line of gradate nervules, which is nearer the costa at its commencement, but gradually becomes nearer the subcosta, costal nervules simply furcate (rarely ending in three branches); two series of discal gradate nervules, viz., the 1st and 3rd. Posterior wings without markings and with pale neuriation, but the edge is blackish and interrupted as in the anterior, sometimes forming vague indications of costal and apical spots: gradate nervules in costal area variable, sometimes absent or limited to one or two basal cellules, sometimes extending half-way above the subcosta, and sometimes practically to the junction of the subcosta and radius; two series of discal gradate nervules, the 1st and 3rd.

Length of body, 10-13 mm. Expanse of wings, 33-39 mm.; length of anterior wing, 16-19 mm.

Hab.: Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. A. K. Marshall*, No. 11), January and February, 1900, 7 examples, all ♂; my collection.

I have much pleasure in naming this species after Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall, F.E.S., who has done so much towards elucidating the insect fauna of British Central South Africa, especially from a philosophical standpoint, and to whom I am much indebted for a fine collection of *Neuroptera* from that district. *Ps. Marshalli* in

point of size and markings bears some resemblance to the Australian *Ps. Meyricki*, McLach., and *Ps. insolens*, McLach.: as in the other extra-Australian species the rounded subapical spot in the posterior wings is wanting.

The other African species, *Ps. zebra*, Brauer, is very different, being almost without markings, save faint zebrate lines. It was originally described from Kilimanjaro; I have it now from Mashonaland (*Marshall*), Uganda, and Teita (2500-3000 ft., *Jackson*). Kolbe (*Neurop. Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas*, p. 34) records it from Zanzibar (*Fischer*) and Delagoa Bay (*Monteiro*), the latter somewhat varying. In all my examples of *Ps. zebra* I find only three rows of discal gradate nervules (as recorded by Gerstäcker), which, according to the plan indicated by me at p. 321, *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, 1891, should be the 1st, 3rd and 4th. In *Ps. zebra* there is a minute black dot at the junction of the subcosta and radius in both pairs of wings, but it is scarcely an analogue of the large subapical spot in the posterior wings of the Australian forms.

The described species of *Psychopsis* are now as follows:—

AUSTRALIA.—*Ps. mimica*, Newm.; *elegans*, Guérin; *cælivaga*, Walk.;
insolens, McLach; *Meyricki*, McLach.

ASIA.—*Ps. birmana*, McLach.

AFRICA.—*Ps. zebra*, Brauer; *Marshalli*, McLach.

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A SMALL CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE NEUROPTEROUS FAUNA OF EASTERN SOUTH DEVON.

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The tendency at the present day amongst British Entomologists is towards minute localization, both in recording and labelling. In former times very few took the trouble to place a locality label on any insect. Some, as was the case with me, until recently (so far as British *Neuroptera*, &c., were concerned), used a label with a No. referring to entries in a register, a short-sighted proceeding, inasmuch as the ultimate distributions of the insects and register are often in different directions, or more frequently the collections are broken up, and the register is practically useless. All this is happily changed: an esteemed friend and colleague carries his recording to a minuteness of detail verging on that of a six-inch ordnance map! This